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from Nicaragua, although in many cases their presence there was to be inferred from their known general range. Brief field notes are given by the author, while critical remarks are here and there added by the editor, who is also responsible for the identifications and nomenclature adopted. Mr. Ridgway's critical remarks include descriptions of four species supposed to be new, as follows: *Oryzoborus nuttingi*, *Contopus depressirostris*, *Cymbilanius lineatus fasciatus*, and *Porzana leucogastra*, all from Los Sábalos. *Geothlypis bairdi*, also from the same locality, is described as new by Mr. Nutting.—J. A. A.

Stejneger on the Genus *Cepphus*.*—This paper consists of four parts: 'I. *Cepphus motzfeldi* (Benicken)' pp. 210-216; 'II. On the White-winged Species of the Genus *Cepphus*' (pp. 216-225); 'III. Has *Cepphus carbo* ever been obtained within the faunal limits of North America?' (pp. 225-227); 'IV. Synopsis of the Species of the Genus *Cepphus*' (pp. 227-229). The species recognized are 1. *C. mandtii* (Licht.) Newt.; 2. *C. grylle* (Linn.) Flem.; 3. *C. columba* Pall.; 4. *C. carbo* Pall.; 5. *C. motzfeldi* (Benick.) Stejn. The status of the last is not considered as satisfactorily settled, but it is thought to be a black-winged Guillemot of the North Atlantic which has been mostly overlooked or regarded as a melanotic phase of the Common Guillemot. The distinguishing characters of *C. mandtii*, as compared with *C. grylle*, are dwelt upon at length, together with their geographical distribution. The alleged occurrence of *C. carbo* in North America is discredited. A pretty full citation of the synonymy and bibliographical references of the species concludes the paper.—J. A. A.

Ridgway on New Species of Birds from Cozumel Island, Yucatan.—In January, 1885, the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer 'Albatross' touched at Cozumel Island, and the week spent there was turned to good account in behalf of ornithology, the opportunity afforded being improved by Mr. J. E. Benedict, Dr. T. H. Bean, and Mr. Thomas Lee in forming a large collection of bird skins. Among these Mr. Ridgway has recognized 15 species and subspecies new to science. He has promptly published preliminary descriptions of them,† and promises a fuller account later. At about the same time a collection of Cozumel birds, numbering 27 species, was received by Mr. Salvin, who has given an account of them in the April number of 'The Ibis' (pp. 185-194, pl. v). It has therefore happened that some of Mr. Ridgway's species were redescribed and renamed by Mr. Salvin before Mr. Ridgway's paper reached him. Mr. Ridgway's species, with the corresponding identifications of Mr. Salvin, are as follows: (1) *Harporhynchus guttatus* (= *H. melanostoma* Salv. sp. n.); (2) *Trog-*

* Remarks on the Species of the Genus *Cepphus*. By Leonhard Stejneger. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, pp. 210-229, fig. 1-6. (Published Aug. 5, 1884.)

† Description of some New Species of Birds from Cozumel Island, Yucatan. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. Biolog. Soc. Washington, III, 1884-85. (Extras printed Feb. 26, 1885.)

lodytes beani; (3) *Dendroica petechia rufivertex*; (4) *Vireosylvia cinerea* (= *Vireo magister* Salv.); (5) *Vireo bairdi*; (6) *Cyclorhis insularis*; (7) *Spindalis benedicti* (= *S. exsul* Salv. sp. n., l. c., pl. v); (8) *Euthia olivacea intermedia*; (9) *Centurus leei* (= *C. dubius* Salv.); (10) *Attila cozumelæ* (= *Atilla*, sp. ? Salv.); (11) *Lamprolaima thalassinus*; (12) *Chlorostilbon forficatus* (= *C. caniveti* Salv.); (13) *Empidonax gracilis*; (14) *Myiarchus platyrhynchus*; (15) *Cardinalis saturatus*.—J. A. A.

Cory's Birds of Haiti and San Domingo.—Part I of Mr. Cory's 'Birds of Haiti and San Domingo,' published in March, 1884, was noticed in 'The Auk' for July last (Vol. I, p. 285), since which time three additional parts have been issued, completing the work.* The general character of the work is indicated in the notice already cited, where it is stated that it "promises to be a very important contribution to our knowledge of the birds of a hitherto very imperfectly known region." This promise is fully realized, and we heartily congratulate the author on the prompt completion of his very creditable undertaking. Full length figures are given of 17 species, and the heads are figured of 23 other species. A plate is also given of the nest and eggs of *Mimocichla ardesiaca*, and also a map of the Island. About 110 species are treated, of which 32 are peculiar to San Domingo. In the introduction (p. 16) attention is called to the change of the generic name *Ligea*, as originally published, to *Microligea* (see Auk, I, p. 290). The author also calls attention, in the same connection, to the fact that some of the San Domingo forms of species which have a wide extralimital range differ from their representatives obtained elsewhere, as is especially seen in the genera *Speotyto*, *Corvus*, *Ortyx*, etc., but he abstains from naming them as new, preferring "to err in being rather too conservative than otherwise."—J. A. A.

Minor Ornithological Publications.—'Forest and Stream,' Vols. XXII and XXIII, Jan. 31, 1884-Jan. 15, 1885, contains, besides reprints, the following (Nos. 846-963):—

846. *The Rumble of a Naturalist.* By Judge John G. Henderson. *Forest and Stream*, Vol. XXII, Jan. 31, pp. 6, 7.—Chiefly ornithological notes of more or less interest.

847. *An Albino [Green-winged] Teal.* By W. N. B[yers]. *Ibid.*, p. 7.

848. *California Quail in Confinement.* By Nemo (of Texas). *Ibid.*, p. 7.

849. *A fine Rough-leg.* By W. A. Stearns. *Ibid.*, p. 7.—A black example of *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*, taken at Northampton, Mass.

* The Birds of Haiti and San Domingo. By Charles B. Cory. . . . Estes and Lauriat, Boston, U. S. A., 1885. 4to, pp. 1-198, pll. 23.—Pt. 1, pp. 17-56, pll. 6, March, 1884; Pt. 2, pp. 57-112, pll. 6, July, 1884; Pt. 3, pp. 113-160, pll. 6, Dec., 1884; Pt. 4, pp. 1-6, 160-198, pll. 5, March, 1885.